SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED.

Ph.D SYNOPSIS
On the Topic

"Scientific Citation analysis of Doctoral Dissertation in Pharmacy from Universities in Maharashtra State in the year 2011_2018."

UNDER THE FACULTY OF
INTER-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES
(In the subject of Library & Information Science)

Submitted by

Research Student

Mohammed Zakriya Mohammed Ismail
Ph.D (Library & Information Science)

Research Guide

Dr. Pawar R.S.
Librarian
Guru Budhi Swami College Purna

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED.

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INTRODUCTION:

Citation analysis is nothing but a way of measuring the relative impact of an author, an article or a publication by counting the number of times that author, article, or publication cited by other works. Citation analysis is define by Paul and Roy as, “It is one branch of bibliometric where the unit of analysis is a document that is being cited as a bibliographic reference or as a foot note in a citing document”.[1] Martyn also defined citation analysis as, “The analysis of citations or references or both which form part of the scholarly apparatus of primary communications. The technique is used for putting items of references in some kind of rank or order whether they are journals of authors cited”.[2] in citation analysis we examine the frequency, pattern and graphs of citations in documents. Citation analysis helps to evaluate and interpret citations received by articles, authors, institutions. Citation analysis covers major area of bibliometric research. We can use various methods of citation analysis to establish relationships between authors or their work. Researchers use citation analysis for identifying a long list of Books, Journals, Magzines, and articles.

Citation analysis is a technique which used to measure the value of document quantitatively through arranging the citations in different kind of rank or order. It also use for the study of growth and structure of literature of any subject. This type of technique is commonly known as a helpful tool for the library management for the selection and weeding of libraray materials in the face of expanding information environment. The technique of Citation analysis affect on citation practices. This refers to references in one text material to another text material with information on where that text material can be found. Citation analysis mostly useful to understand subject relationship, effectiveness of authors, and trends of publication. Gross and Gross (1927) done first citation analysis of to and back volumes of journals which is acquired for the library of Pamona college. Now this study analyses the citations enclosed in the theses of Pharmacy, accepted by Universities in Maharashtra State. It includes eight state universities and two deemed universities of Maharashtra State, which provides Ph.D in pharmacy.

Objectives of the study:

1. To analyze the citation of Ph.D thesis submitted to the pharmacy Departments Of eight state universities and two deemed Universities of Maharashtra State.
2. To observe the nature of authorship pattern in Pharmacy.
3. To examine the kinds of books and journals in Pharmacy.
4. To observe the chronological distribution of citations in Pharmacy.
5. To rank the cited journal.
6. To rank the cited books.
7. To rank the cited conference.
8. To rank the cited web-resources.
9. To find out the Indian and Foreign distribution of citations.
10. To rank the cited authors.
11. To rank the publisher.
12. To assess the availability of the highly cited journals in Pharmacy at pharmacy Department of Universities of Maharashtra State.

Reason for selection of Topic

Researcher currently studying Ph.D (Library & Information Science) course in Swami Ramanad Teerth Marathwada University Campus run under School of Media Studies. As a Ph.D student researcher begin to start citation analysis of Ph.D theses awarded by Universities of Maharashtra State. How many books, Journals, Magzines, Research papers, Dissertations of Pharmacy are used by the research student. This citation analysis will provide the major and minor material used for the purpose of research in Pharmacy and it's very helpful for the research Scholars who are doing their research work in Pharmacy. It also provides the new way to collect the most beneficial information related to the topic choose for research.

Scope and Limitation of the study:

The study is based on citations given at the end of the Dissertation of which the researcher has used for the preparation of Dissertation. The current study is depend on citations enclosed after the completion of Ph.D Dissertation in the different stream of Pharmacy submitted to the pharmacy Department of Universities of Maharashtra State in the year 2011_2018. The present study includes eighth state universities and two deemed universities of Maharashtra State, which provides Ph.D in Pharmacy.

Scope of the study is limited to following universities.

1. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.
2. Dr. Baba sahab Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
3. Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
4. Mumbai University, Mumbai.
5. SNDT women's University, Mumbai.
6. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.
7. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
8. Sholapur University, Sholapur.
9. Bhartividhyapeeth, Pune. (Deemed University)
10. Dr. D.Y. Patil vidhyapeeth Pune. (Deemed University)

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis is a tentative statement about the solution of the problem. Hypothesis offers a solution of the problem that is to be verified empirically and based on some estimate.

The following hypotheses are formulated in the study.

1. Research student having more interest in Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutics & pharmaceutical chemistry.
2. Research Student having interest in pharmacology.
3. Different pharmacy Books are the major documents cited in maximum.
4. Pharmacognosy Books are the major documents cited in maximum.
5. Pharmaceutical journals are the documents cited in minimum.
6. Pharmaceutical Magzines are the documents cited in minimum numbers.

7. Researchers mostly prefer Indian Publications.
8. Researchers also prefer foreign Publications.

Research Methodology:

Research is referring as a search for knowledge. Research is nothing but to find the condition under which a certain phenomenon occurs and those under which it doesn't occur. Redman and Mory in 1923 defined research as, "Systematized effort to gain new knowledge."[1] Research methodology is a way to systematically solving the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. P.V. Young (1960) defines "Research methodology, is the systematic method of discovering new facts and verifying old facts, their sequence, interrelationships, casual explanations and natural laws which govern them."[2]

There are various types of research method as follows:

1. Applied and Fundamental research.
2. Descriptive and Analytical research.
3. Scientific research
4. Historical research
5. Survey research
6. Sampling research
7. Qualitative and Quantitative research.
8. Conceptual and Empirical research.
9. Field and Table research.
10. One time and longitudinal research

Researcher selected "sampling method of research" for his research. This method is too old and also known in all human societies. Today it is most widely used method. "A sample means a smaller representation of large whole."[3] The present study entitled, "Scientific Citation analysis of doctoral Dissertation in Pharmacy from Universities in Maharashtra State in the year 2011_2018." For this study Ph.D Dissertation were chosen as a sample from the year 2011 to 2018 uploaded on shodhganga. The data will be collected from the

bibliographical entries listed at the end of the Dissertation, which was used by the researcher for completing the Dissertation. The citations will be collecting from the Pharmacy Department of University or from library of University or downloaded from shodhganga. The analysis will do by using various parameters.

Data collection:

The bibliographical entries listed at the end of the Ph.D Dissertation of Pharmacy subject submitted to the Pharmacy Department of eight state universities and two deemed Universities of Maharashtra State, which provides Ph.D in pharmacy.

Data Analysis:

Analysis of citations enclosed at the end of the Ph.D Dissertation was done by using various parameters like to identify the core journals, to rank the cited author, to rank the cited journal, to find out chronological dissemination of citation, to find out the types of cited document.

Chapterization:

The chapterisation scheme of this work plan is as follows.

Chapter No-1: Introduction

Chapter 1- Introduces about research topic, its need and importance, and states the research problem and objectives of the study. It describes the methodology of study. It defines the concepts relating to present study, the scope and limitations of the study.

Chapter No- 2: Review of literature

Chapter 2- This chapter shows literature review in the field of citation analysis and describes the contributions made by scholars both in Maharashtra and India for the development of the subject. The review include citations appended to journal articles, dissertations, review articles, authorship pattern and collaborative research, ranking and scattering of journals, Magzines and Books of Pharmacy.

Chapter No-3: Pharmacy Department of Universities of Maharashtra State

Chapter 3- In this chapter description about the growth and development of professional education in India in general; Pharmacy in particular, with an emphasis on research activities of all Pharmacy Department of eight state universities and two deemed universities of Maharashtra state. It also presents historical account of Pharmacy education in India. Further, it discusses the present status of Pharmacy education in these Universities of Maharashtra State.

Chapter No-4: Data analysis

Chapter 4- This chapter contain detail of data analysis of Ph.D Dissertation Submitted to Pharmacy Department of Universities of Maharashtra State, in the year 2011_2018, including eight state universities and two deemed universities, which provide Ph.D in pharmacy & these Dissertation are uploaded on shodhganga for reference .It presents University wise details of Dissertation submitted for Ph.D degree. It focuses on detailed citation data collected from Ph.D dissertations in Different subject of pharmacy and their analysis. The data will present and analyze in the light of the objectives stated in chapter 1. Appropriate statistical tools will use for presenting this data. A brief discussion on the profiles of Pharmacy Department of eight state universities and two deemed Universities of Maharashtra State.

Chapter No-5: Conclusions and Findings

Chapter 5- In this chapter summary of the findings of the study will be explain, & some suggestions will be there to evolve better collection development policy in the Pharmacy Department libraries of Universities of Maharashtra State, including eight state universities and two deemed universities , which provides Ph.D in Pharmacy. Finally Conclusion of the study will provide.

Bibliography

Appendix

References:

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Signature	**Signature**
Mohammed Zakriya	Dr. Pawar R.S.
Research Scholar	Research supervisor / Guide